

British Rally to Lloyd George and Conscription

90 MILE GALE SCOURGES CITY, KILLING FIVE

Houses Riddled, Many
Hurt From Bronx to
Staten Island.

THUNDER, SLEET, SNOW AND HAIL.

Prison Unroofed, Boats Sunk and Traffic Beaten Back.

Every possible heavenly visitation short of a flight of shooting stars did its best to batter and wreck New York City yesterday.

Beginning shortly after midnight, all combinations of the elements that ever made for discomfort vented their spite upon the bewildered town, hitherto serene in the April weather of Christmas.

The programme of the atrocities committed upon unoffending Gotham included a snowstorm of blizzard-like energy while it lasted, a thunderstorm which would not have shamed the dog days and a wind that travelled for a time at the speed of ninety miles an hour, to say nothing of the rainstorm, which opened the meteorological vaudeville show just after midnight.

Storm Claims Five Lives.

The result of this policy of terrorism was read last night in the reports of five deaths, a score of injuries and a long list of shattered buildings, broken windows and damaged signboards. It could also be heard in the loud and inspiring cries by Commissioner Fetherston of the Street Cleaning Department, who was endeavoring to mobilize a sufficient force of willing workers to shovel the snow into the sewers before the rapidly sinking mercury brought freezing cold as another belligerent against clear thoroughfares.

Allied in their efforts to demolish the city, the forces of the upper air carried through the following plan of campaign: From 8 Saturday night to midnight, a gale from the southeast; from midnight to 4 a. m., heavy rain. From then to 5:45 there was a lull, during which the wind whipped around to the northwest. At 4:45 a sleet and hail storm. At 6:15 this changed to snow, and at 6:30 gave place to a violent thunderstorm. This thunderstorm was forerunner of a two-hour squall with all the energy and force of a blizzard, which, however, slackened at 9 and died away, leaving 2.7 inches of snow behind it.

Wind Sweeps Down on City.

Then the wind took a hand in things and dealt more harshly with the city than the whole varied attack that had preceded it. Cold and strong out of the northwest, it swooped down upon the city and devoted itself seriously to the effort to shove New York into the Atlantic.

This it did not accomplish entirely, but from The Bronx to Rockaway it smashed windows, blew down trees and telephone poles, battered houses and buffeted the brave who ventured forth, lashing them with flying snow and bombarding them with splintered glass, tiles and chimney bricks.

At street corners the wind, whipping about the buildings, sometimes literally lifted men and women from their feet and upset them. To walk in the face of the blast one had to bend forward at an angle of forty-five degrees to make any headway whatever. Dozens of hats were whirled away and never seen again, and the number of falls induced by the conspiring gale and its streets were too numerous to mention.

The blast lifted fifty feet of the roof of the Blackwell's Island "Old Quarters," where the old women are housed, and frightened most of them into hysterics. It tore a 300-pound stone coping from the roof of a private house and hurled it to the street, narrowly missing several nuns.

It crippled telephone and telegraph connections with outlying cities and drove a half hundred harbor craft ashore.

Women Run Down by Cars.

Dated by wind and sleet, two women were run down by a street car on Grand, near Desbrosses, Street, yesterday morning. One, Mrs. Maggie Charles, of 436 Cherry Street, was dying when she was pulled out from beneath the wheels a half hour later.

Her companion, Mrs. Hannah Horn, of Tompkins Street, was taken to Cooper Hospital in a serious condition.

Both women had been to early mass and were on their way home when the

Sneezes Permitted Till Jan. 15; City Plans Anti-Grip Crusade

With 200,000 New Yorkers in Disease's Clutches, Health Department Fears Epidemic—Sleep with Windows Open, Don't Cough and Beware of the Highball.

"Ka-choo!"

If you have a sneeze lurking anywhere in your system, squirming and yearning for expression, hurl it from you, explode it, now, all in one grand "Ka-choo!" For the Health Department has appointed a Committee to Stop Sneezing. The machinery of this committee will be thrown into gear January 15.

Why? Because grip—the good old fashioned sniffing, wheezing, sneezing, barking, coughing grip—has Father Knickerbocker by the throat. Do you have it? Cheer up. About 200,000 other Gothamites are miserable with it, too. Are you youthful or middle aged? Then let it not worry you, for the wriggly little grip germ is only half a man and rarely vanquishes an adversary in his full strength.

Physicians and health authorities are wondering if another grip epidemic is about to seize New York. The last two were in 1890 and in 1903, and each lasted from six to eight weeks. A prominent West End physician said last night that he had been working on grip cases since breakfast without even stopping for dinner.

Druggists on Broadway said that they were doing the biggest business in several years. A Third Avenue pharmacist stopped filling prescriptions long enough to say, "The grip? Well, hee-hee, is satisfactory." In the hospitals a large proportion of the staffs are suffering from it.

The announcement last night of the anti-sneezing campaign, by Dr. Charles F. Roldan, Director of Public Health Education of the Department of Health, follows the announcement of various drives against grip in cities further West.

New York will make its fight on

sneezing and coughing. Large posters are being printed for display in public places. One of them shows a boy in the midst of a tremendous sneeze and has beneath the jingle: "Cover up each cough or sneeze; if you don't you'll spread disease." Two-color bookmarks will be made of these and be distributed broadcast throughout the schools.

Small cards with mottoes against sneezing, coughing and spitting have been printed in several languages and will be put by the officials of rapid transit companies into the hands of the conductors and guards. Whenever they notice an offence they are ordered to hand a card to the offender. Any person wishing to aid the public health can get a supply of these cards free by applying to the Health Department.

"The Department of Health points out," said Dr. Roldan last night, "that there is no specific cure for the grip condition, and therefore preventive measures are all the more important. The many advertised cures for grip are nothing but combinations of acetaminol with small quantities of codin, opium, morphine or other forms of dope. While they appear to relieve the symptoms, they frequently dangerously depress the heart."

"As preventive measures the Health Department recommends:

"1. Don't sneeze or cough in your neighbor's face.

"2. Keep out of crowds. If you have but a short distance to go, walk. The Christmas crowds at festivities, parties, shopping and in crowded trains have caused the present outbreak of grip."

"3. Sleep with windows open, even though the nights be cold.

"4. Let whiskey alone; whiskey and pneumonia are silent partners with the undertaker."

\$100,000 BLAZE ON SUGAR SHIP

Police Suspect Germans
of Firing British Freight-
er in Brooklyn.

Mysterious circumstances, said by the police to be suspicious, surrounded the fire that caused \$100,000 damage yesterday afternoon to sugar consigned to the British government in the hold of the freighter Inchnoora, tied up at Pier 26, at the foot of Warren Street, Brooklyn.

Captain Thomas Pye, in charge of the freighter and her cargo, said that everything in his personal investigation pointed to the work of German agents. He was convinced, he asserted, that this and other fires that have started on British sugar ships at Brooklyn piers were the result of a plot to mix with the sugar a chemical that causes combustion.

The captain's suspicions were confirmed to a degree by Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy's statement that the frequency of the fires indicated an incendiary origin. He promised a vigorous investigation, with the assistance of the 6th Branch Detective Bureau.

"Every precaution was taken to prevent the very thing that happened," Captain Pye said in discussing the fire. "Guards employed by the Overseas Steamship Company, which chartered the Inchnoora for the English government, and by Bowring & Co., the load-out agents, watched our cargo from the time it left the refineries until it was deposited in the holds. Secret agents visited sugar plants in Edgewater, Yonkers and Brooklyn to watch sugar poured into the bags. Under guard it was taken on lighters alongside the freighter. We had private detectives working among the loading gangs to forestall infernal machine plots."

"I inspected Holds 3 and 4 before they were sealed on Friday. The hatches were guarded so that it would have been impossible for any person to tamper with them. How sugar could take fire of itself I cannot understand. No one ever heard of such fires on the thousands of ships that were carrying sugar to England before the war started. I believe that German agents are mixing a white chemical with the sugar and that the fire starts from the union of the chemical and the carbon in the sugar."

The Inchnoora, a vessel of 2,214 tons, arrived at her Brooklyn berth on December 18 from Gibraltar to take on 6,000 tons of sugar. She was due to sail for Liverpool to-morrow. Up to Friday night, when the loading gangs laid off for Christmas, 3,500 tons had been placed in holds 3 and 4, where the fire was discovered. Before quitting the men had put the tarpaulins on and sealed the hatches. Guards kept watch over the hatches day and night.

Vincent Wallace, a British apprentice officer on the Inchnoora, saw smoke issuing from the hatch over hold 3 at 3 p. m. He notified the captain. Members of the crew had to use crow bars to pry away the ice and snow that covered the hatches. When one of them was finally forty-five feet, a sheet of flame leaped up twenty-five feet. Captain Pye said that he could see fire in a dozen different places among the

MIMIC WARRIOR KILLS SISTER WHILE AT PLAY

Leaves New Toys for Stolen Sport with Shotgun.

Freeport, Long Island, Dec. 26.—Fascination of a shotgun was greater than that of the new toys that Santa Claus literally piled into the Robbuck home here Christmas morning, and the life of Rosa Robbuck, nine years old, became the sacrifice in an Indian game in which the weapon was the principal stage property.

Rosa and her brother Michael, fifteen, had been playing with mechanical toys, dolls and Christmas trinkets this afternoon, when the boy chanced to see his father's double-barrelled shotgun standing in a corner of the sitting room.

"Come on, Rosa, let's play Indian," he whispered. "Dad's out in the other room and we can have all the fun we want."

The child agreed and soon found that she had been cast for the role of the kidnapped "princess."

Finally he decided that it was time to obtain a scalp. Rosa was ordered to stand with her back to the wall, and Michael went through the motions he thought were the stock in trade of Indian warriors. In the midst of his antics his foot became entangled in a rug and he stumbled.

There was a crash as both barrels of the shotgun were discharged at the face of the girl.

ROBBER TEMPTED BY TEETH

Gold and False Molars Taken from Dentist's Office.

"My safe has been cracked! My gold and false teeth are gone!" were the twin complaints that staggered into Headquarters last night. Dr. Louis and Dr. Adolph Lipnitz, brothers and dentists, with offices at 228 and 238 East Broadway, were the authors.

Detective Riley started for East Broadway. Patrolman Broderick, who saw a man dart out of 228 East Broadway, had already grabbed Alexander Green. The prisoner admitted that he carried tools into the dentist's office on the promise of a share in the loot, the police say.

Gold and false teeth valued at \$200 had been extracted from the Lipnitz brothers' offices.

DISCORD RACKS FORD PILGRIMS

Mrs. Boissevain Quits
Because Democracy
Is Lacking.

SEES FAILURE OF PEACE TRIP

Suffragist Predicts That
Many More Spats Will
Ruffle Doves.

By THEODORE N. POCKMAN.
(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Stockholm, Dec. 26.—Once more has the Ford peace car begun to clatter and jolt and bump. Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain threw a wrench into the machinery last night.

The New York suffragist has quit the pilgrimage, predicting that many another squabble will shake the crusade. Her resignation was induced, she announced, by the lack of democracy, and this lack of democracy, she declared, foredoomed the peace mission to failure.

With Christmas Day come all seemed smooth at last. For more than twenty-four hours there had not been a rift in the sky of peace, and, bulwarked by Mr. Ford's message of cheer and hope, the pilgrims gave way to the Yuletide spirit.

Then night fell and the crusaders met to complete the new organization. Announcement was made that the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones had been chosen chairman of the committee on administration, to which Mr. Ford had appointed seven delegates before he left, and that this committee supplanted all others.

Mrs. Boissevain Arises.

Mrs. Boissevain arose dramatically. No plea for votes had found her more dramatic. She said:

"I understood Mr. Ford to say that this expedition would proceed on a democratic basis. When was this changed?"

Dr. Aked admitted that he had not the slightest idea when the change had been made. And he and Judge Lindsey then pledged their support to Mr. Jones as helmsman, succeeding Mr. Ford.

So matters stood, with Mr. Jones as the new leader, and the other executives as follows: Frederick Holt, vice-chairman; Dr. Aked, Mrs. Joseph Fels, B. W. Huebsch, Judge Lindsey and Mrs. W. B. Lloyd.

Within an hour Mrs. Boissevain had withdrawn from the party. At a public meeting of the delegates to-day she presented a long statement. She condemned the lack of democratic procedure; she laid the blame for the failure of the expedition to the same cause, and she declared that after a temporary Christmas truce the pilgrims would be back in the trenches, ready for a new, vigorous skirmish.

"The undemocratic method employed by the managers of the expedition is repugnant to my principles," she said. "Instead of all the members formulating plans, the work has been confined to a few specially selected persons. When the party embarked on the Oscar II I took it for granted that the rather vague opinion of the body of delegates would be hammered into effective shape by group action and constructive thinking throughout the voyage."

"Serious Thought Lacking."

"An organization was not formed until three days before the end of the voyage. To that fact I trace all misunderstandings, dissensions, mistakes in policy, inefficiency and inability to get the idea of a mediating peace congress in comprehensive shape before the public. The organization, when finally formed, was abortive."

"The Scandinavian public, which expected clear thinking and a definite programme, were skeptical about the serious-mindedness of the delegates. At the meetings the discussions have been purely private, with ill feeling, suspicions and condemnation as the result. For the reasons stated I am unable to continue with the party."

That Mrs. Boissevain's forecast of more spats will materialize seems not altogether improbable. Gaston Plantiff, personal representative of Mr. Ford,

GREECE VETOES BULGAR DRIVE

King Wires Kaiser
Troops Must Not
Cross Frontier.

ASKS ITALY'S ALBANIA PLANS

Constantine Refuses to
Accept Resignation of
Premier.

London, Dec. 27.—King Constantine has telegraphed to Emperor William saying that it would be impossible to allow Bulgarian or Turkish troops to cross the Greek frontier, says the "Mail." The correspondent at Athens, who had interviews with the Greek ministers.

K. Gounaris, Minister of the Interior, candidly confessed, according to the correspondent, that he did not know what would be done if the Bulgarians or Turks attempted to cross the frontier. Minister of Justice Rellias, on the other hand, was just as emphatic in declaring that no Turk or Bulgarian would be permitted to set foot on Greek soil. He reproached the Allies for obstinately remaining at Salonica, declaring that all the difficulties of Greece would be removed if the Allies evacuated the port.

Meanwhile the British and French are adding to their strength around Salonica, both in the matter of men, guns and defenses. Without the Bulgarians, a British correspondent at Salonica says, the Germans will not attack, and Greece has been strongly opposed all along to Bulgarian troops entering her territory.

It is also reported from Athens that King Constantine does not desire to make a change in his ministry until the chamber reassembles, the last of January, and that, therefore, the present Cabinet will remain in power, and it is possible that the new chamber may be convoked before that date.

According to the Salonica correspondent of "The Times," there is considerable conjecture as to how the Germans will solve the knotty problem of introducing Bulgarian troops into Greek Macedonia without offending Greece, and, at the same time, satisfy Bulgarian exigencies, which, it is reported, stipulate that all territories once occupied by the Bulgarians shall revert to Bulgaria.

He adds that the Germans dare not undertake to attack the Allies without the cooperation of the Bulgarians, and that if Greece refuses to admit the Bulgarians the Germans will not attack alone, but will content themselves with fortifying the passes of Velez and Doiran, leaving their defense to the Bulgarians.

On the other hand, it is reported that the Bulgarians hesitate to advance the Salonica-Gyevgeli railways, and that they are seeking permission to attack at other points on the Greek frontier.

Germany probably is confronted with the problem of reconciling the conflicting ambitions of her two Balkan allies, Bulgaria and Greece, and also trying to keep the friendship of Greece, whose support she is credited with still hoping to gain.

The latest reported Greek move is the prohibition of the export of food supplies from Greece to the Franco-British army at Salonica. General Castelnau, chief of the French General Staff, has visited King Constantine, met the Greek king's staff and the ministers of the allied countries.

King Peter of Serbia has arrived in Italy from Avlona and will be the guest of King Victor Emmanuel. King Peter will be entertained in the royal palace at Caserta.

It has practically been decided that the Skoufoudis Cabinet will remain in power for the present. Premier Skoufoudis having deferred to King Constantine's desire to make no change, stalling the chamber reassembles, on January 24. This information was given to "The Times" correspondent at Athens by the Premier, who also said that should events render it advisable the chamber would be convoked before that date.

The Greek government has taken cognizance of the recent landing of

Joy Flickers for a Night in Shell-Scarred Arras

Trenches, Tuned to "Peace with Victory," Feast and Frolic, While Midnight Mass is Chanted on Christmas Eve.

Arras, on the French Front, Dec. 26.—Hundreds of big shells tore the air over Arras all Friday afternoon. The echoes of these were the last accomplishments of the season, and they had no sooner died away than the life of Arras began to show itself through reopened cellar doors and windows, in preparation for the usual Christmas Eve festivities.

The people of the Arras region rise above their afflictions due to the war and the spirit of Arras survives among the heaps of ruins.

"It would be really a shame if we hadn't gotten used to it during all these months," said a woman selling postal cards and stationery by candle light on the floor of a building three parts open to the sky. "What we've got to do," the woman continued, "is to hold out for final victory and lasting peace."

Machine Guns Break Stillness.

After the usual systematic shelling died down, rifle shots and the occasional rattle of machine guns were all that broke the stillness of death that settled over the city. The cathedral, where midnight mass was said last year under the thunder of cannon, stood out against a spectre, with ragged ruins like a spectre, with crumbling walls of demolished buildings all around, giving the aspect of a gigantic cemetery with decaying headstones.

The rattle of machine guns struck up again and a few rifle shots rang through

the clear air. Toward 8 o'clock the soft strains of an organ were heard from an invisible source. Going through heaps of stone and glass to a chapel entrance, one could see a candle light flickering through the darkness a short distance away. Staff officers, waiting for dinner, led the correspondent for The Associated Press to an adjoining room, which resembled the crater of a miniature extinct volcano.

"If it continues much longer you are likely to have your dining room also opened to the weather," said the correspondent to the officers.

"That is quite possible," replied a captain. "But the destination of a shell is something over which we haven't found any control yet; have you, lieutenant?" But the lieutenant was absorbed in an illustrated paper that had just arrived and made no comment.

Santa Claus Gladdens Trenches.

Santa Claus and the Christmas spirit in spite of the war were in evidence everywhere along the Arras battle front, where the correspondent passed Christmas Eve. They were in the trenches and shelters with the simple soldiers; in the temporary barracks, where the traditional Christmas Eve theatre was replaced by an improvised concert and vaudeville that rivalled the best Paris could do in time of peace; in the quarters, where the officers celebrated with no less simplicity and dig-

FRENCH READY TO MEET DRIVE

Expect New Offensive on
Western Front in
Near Future.

Paris, Dec. 26.—Paris believes that the beginning of a new German offensive on the western front is only a matter of days.

For the last week, while their guns battered the Allied positions day and night, the Kaiser's troops have been feeling out the ground in France, probing for a weak spot at which an attack can be launched.

Where this new assault will come is not certain. It may be staged on or around the northern front, in Artois or around Ypres; along the Belgian front, where a new effort to reach Calais may be attempted; in Champagne, where fierce battles took place in the autumn; in the Argonne, where the Crown Prince has tried repeatedly to loosen the French hold on Verdun, or in the Noyon sector, the sector nearest Paris.

That an attack will be made at some point along the western battle line in the very near future is taken here for granted. "The fighting was not over," reports have granted. "The Germans were sending troops and guns to the lines in Flanders and France. An especially heavy concentration was reported in the north, along the Belgian coast."

Germans Seek Breach.

In the last fortnight has come increasing evidence that the Kaiser's troops were picking the spot at which the new offensive could be launched. The fighting was not over, reports have granted. "The Germans were sending troops and guns to the lines in Flanders and France. An especially heavy concentration was reported in the north, along the Belgian coast."

One of these raids took place on December 21 between Ypres and Arras. The Germans attacked the British lines in force. But Sir Douglas Haig's men drove back the Teutons, who gained not an inch of ground and lost 8,000 men, according to a dispatch to "La Liberté." The report added that a large quantity of asphyxiating gas remained intact. The attack is thought to have been the prelude to an offensive for the purpose of testing the strength of the Allied front.

The German artillery has been ceaseless in its bombardment of the French lines, for the Germans have adopted the method of becoming to hammer the front line for the French in September, when the Teutons lines in Artois and Champagne were pierced. They, too, deluge the enemy positions with shells for a month or more, and then the infantry charges.

An accompaniment of these tactics is great activity by the aviators, whose function it becomes to hamper the enemy's supply roads and to weaken the communications leading to the front. An increasing number of air duels has been reported in the west. This has undoubtedly been part of the German plan for an offensive.

Unless weather conditions make such a move impossible, then the Germans will attempt a vigorous drive in the west—a supreme effort to humble the Allies into peace. Germany must batter the enemy into surrender, as von Hindenburg has remarked, and the victory must be done on either the western or the Russian front.

Must Forestall Russians.

The Russians are gathering their strength for a strong blow at the Teutons. But present indications are that the Czar's forces will not be ready to resume the attack until spring. Germany must strike at the Allies in the

ASQUITH RULE IMPERILLED BY DRAFT ISSUE

Cabinet Meets To-day
to Weigh Derby's
Results.

PRESS WANTS LLOYD GEORGE

Truce of Parties Ends
and Attacks Become
More Bitter.

London, Dec. 27.—A Cabinet council will be held to-night, and it is expected will make a decision on the question of whether the results of the Derby scheme of recruitment justify continued adherence to the voluntary system or whether some form of conscription would become necessary. This council should have been held Friday, but David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, was engaged in an important munitions mission in the Clyde district; hence the postponement until to-day.

Christmas passed without heavy fighting anywhere on the European fronts. It passed also without a truce, which gave a touch of humanity to Christmas Day a year ago. The United Kingdom, however, witnesses a general abandonment of the truce between the political parties, which was observed during the early months of the war and which apparently was cemented for the duration of the war when the coalition government was formed.

Press Opposition Grows.

The last week has seen a steady growth of the newspaper attacks on the government, the general burden of which is the slowness, the lack of foresight and decision and the mismanagement of the Dardanelles enterprises. While all newspapers disclaim any partisan motives, all the more prominent ones participating in the Opposition belong to the Conservative party with the exception of "The Manchester Guardian."

The newspapers generally hold Premier Asquith responsible for the conduct of affairs. The Northcliffe group, headed by "The Times" and "The Daily Mail," with the support of "The Morning Post" was joined to-day by "The Observer," which is the foremost Sunday paper, and "The Referee," which has a large audience among the masses.

David Lloyd George is the only candidate advanced for succession. He commanded Lord Northcliffe's support some time ago in his speech, charging the government with being "too late" at the most important crisis of the war, and at the same time gained for himself a larger following.

Cabinet's Delay a Grievance.

The two latest counts of the indictment of the Cabinet are the postponement until the holidays of the Munitions bill and the postponement of giving the country any insight into Lord Derby's report on his recruiting results. In the meantime the verdict of union labor on Mr. Lloyd George's appeal to relax union rules in munitions works to permit the entry of 80,000 unskilled laborers is awaited with interest. One hundred and fifty delegates of the Engineering Society met in London this week to consider terms for settling all differences with the government.

"The Times" suggests this morning that the conscriptionists are in a majority in the Cabinet, and that, should force be decided upon, some anti-conscriptionist ministers will resign. They, however, will not go to this extreme until all hope of securing unity in the Cabinet is abandoned. Their plan, according to "The Times," is to give the single men another chance for a fortnight, during which the serious position would be brought home to them, and that if this plan still failed to bring the men to the scratch they would reluctantly abandon their opposition to conscription.

Another solution to the problem is a general election on the question, and it is stated that the ministers have also discussed such a course.

Wants Army Deficit Shown.

"The Times" military correspondent, who is evidently skeptical of the success of the Derby scheme, urges the House of Commons to insist in the coming debate that the government shall reveal the total deficit in the army—that is to say, reveal the difference between the enlistments and the strengths. He infers that the battalions are not being kept up to their proper strength, and that the whole question of the numbers abroad and at home needs close examination.

"If Parliament is determined and ruthless," he says, "it will compel the government to count only the men fit to serve in the field."

"We have passed the stage where we can allow ourselves to be hoodwinked by resounding platitudes," he adds. "We are loyal citizens of the United States."

GERMAN DIED BRITISH HERO

Wife of English Soldier Finds Out His Nationality After His Death.

(Special Correspondence of The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 14.—A remarkable story of how a German, named Leibold, enlisted under the name of Baker, served for nineteen years in the British army, rose to the rank of squadron sergeant major in the 11th Hussars, and died the death of a hero in France while fighting against the country of his birth, is hidden behind the granting of a certificate of naturalization to his widow, Mrs. Jean Novat Bredalabre Baker, of Godaiming, Surrey.

What is more remarkable is that the disclosure of Baker's German nationality surprised no one more than it did his wife. It was not until eight months after his death that Mrs. Baker, who had been married to him since 1908, learned for the first time that her husband was a German, and that she, because of her marriage, was also a German and an "alien enemy" of England. This discovery caused the registration of Mrs. Baker under the alien restriction order, and for a time she lost her pension. Her nationality and pension, with the arrears, have been restored to her.

Last month Mrs. Baker read in a paper that a Mrs. Leibold, a German, had been proscribed for failing to register. In the report of the case it was stated that Mrs. Leibold had come to England from Germany after her husband's death; that she had a son, a squadron sergeant major who had served in the 11th Hussars and had been killed in action.

HUNGARIANS STIFLE PROTEST

Fear of Slurs on Loyalty Stops Action on Note to Austria.

A secret meeting to be attended by Hungarian-Americans in the rooms of Alexander Konta in the St. Regis last night to protest against the American note to Austria was called off yesterday afternoon.

According to Mr. Konta, the reason was that Hungarian-Americans did not wish to have their actions misconstrued. "We do not wish to do anything that might possibly put us in a false light or lead to misinterpretation of our motives," he said. "We are loyal citizens of the United States."

Travellers

A traveller knows where he is going, but before he starts he usually likes to know something about the place he is headed for. He who travels for the first time in the land of foreign finance also wants all the facts before he begins the journey—facts such as Francis W. Hirst, Editor of "The London Economist," can give him.

He gets them in The Tribune—twice a week Mr. Hirst cables his comment on phases of English finance.

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